KHAZANOV, G.M.; DANILENKO, S.P.

Converting pug mill rollers to rolling contact bearings. Ogneupory 30 no.3:44-45 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Pervoural'skiy dinasovyy zavod.

KHAZANOV, I.

Conference on the Problem of Epidemic Hepatitis (Botkin Disease).

VOYENNO-MEDITSINSKIY ZHURNAL (MILITARY MEDICAL JOURNAL), No 3, 1955. p. 89

KHAZANOV, I. L.

23756 SAMODEL'NYY VOZDUSHNYY NASOS (DLYA OPYTOV PO ATMOSFERNOMU DAVLENIYU) FIZIKA V SHKOLE, 1949, NO. 3, S. 66-69

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

KHAZANOV, I.L. (Moscow).

Apparatus for the demonstration of rotation of magnetic around direct currents. Fiz. v shkole 13 no.5:42-43 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Electromagnets)

KHAZANOV, I.L.

Increasing the capacity of electroscopes. Fiz. v shkole 14 no.3:58 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. 259-ya srednyaya shkola, g. Moskva.
(Electroscope)

KHAZANOV, I.L. (Moskva)

Rotation of the current conductor around a magnet. Fiz.v shkole 16 no.4:66-67 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Electromagnetism--Study and teaching)

BERKMAN, Boris Yefimovich; KHAZANOV, I.M., red.; KOGAN, V.V., tekhn.red.; SPERANSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Sulfonation and alkaline fusion in the industrial organic synthesis] Sul'firovanie i shchelochnoe plavlenie v promyshlennosti organicheskogo sinteza. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1960. (MIRA 14:1)
(Sulfonation) (Chemistry, Technical)

TOPCHAN, A.B.; KHAZANOV, I.O.

Penicillin treatment of phosphaturia. Ter. arkh., Moskva 23 no.4:62-64 July-Aug 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Prof. Topchan; Docent Khazanov. 2. Of the Urological Clinic (Director — Prof. Topchan), Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin.

DOBROVIDOV, A.N.; KHAZANOV, I.O.

Casting punching dies from alloyed steel scrap. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. 16 no.11:26-29 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KHAZANOV, I.S.; KUCHERUK, V.V.; BELYANSKIY, P.P.; BELYY, B.D., inzhener, retsenzent; KUGINIS, B.L., inzhener, retsenzent; VINOGRADSKIY, N.V., dotsent, redaktor; MATVEYEVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Operation and repair of ventilation equipment in machinery factories] Ekspluatatsiia i remont ventiliatsionnykh ustanovok mashinostroitel'nykh zavodov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1954. 203 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Factories--Heating and ventilation)

KUCHERUK, Viktorii Vladimirovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KHAZANOV, Isaak Salamonovich, inzh.; ZOBIN, V.S., inzh., retsenzent; YERMOLEY, M.F., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; BARYKOVA, G.I., red. izd-va; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

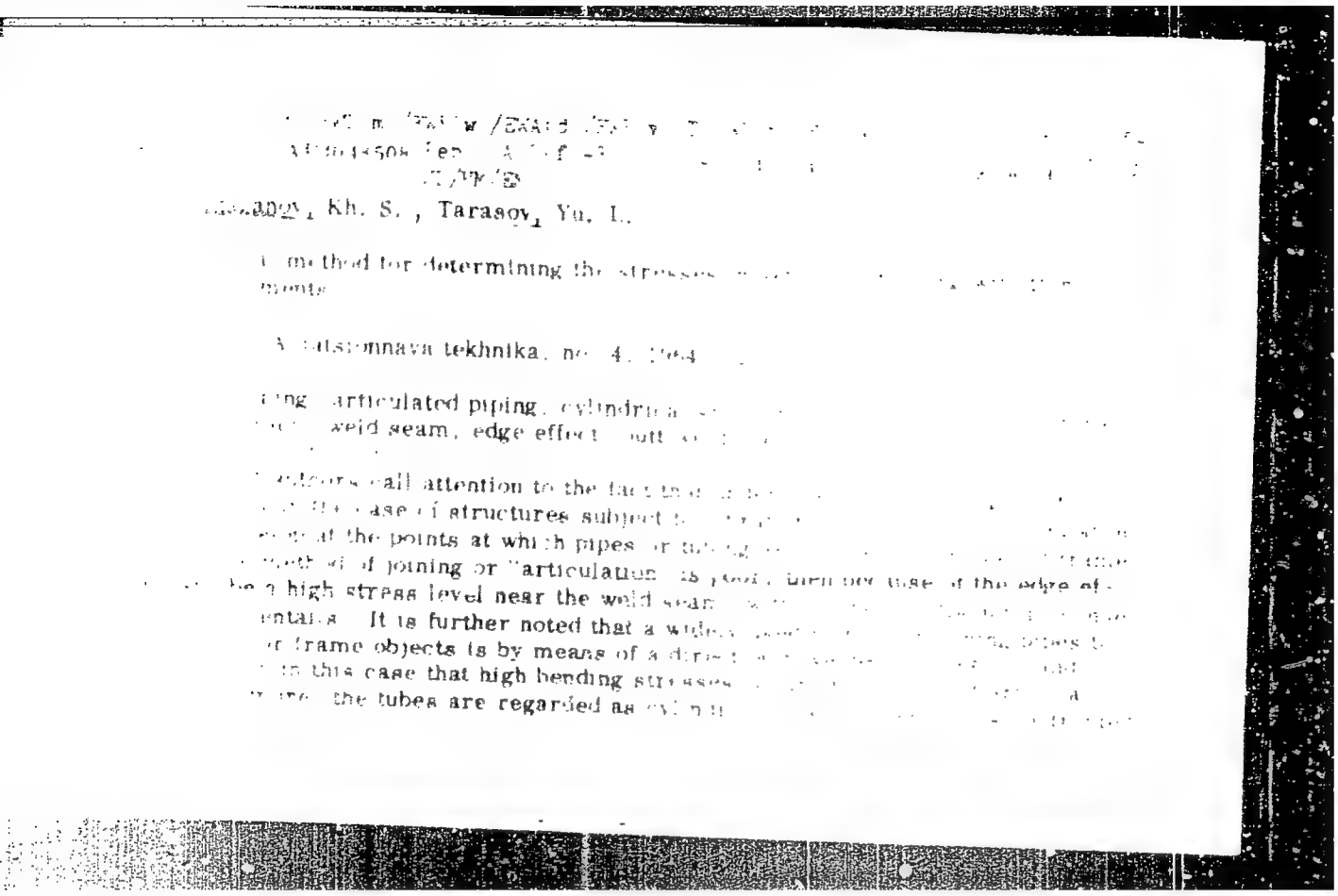
[Operating and repairing ventilation systems in machinery plants] Ekspluatatsiia i remont ventiliatsionnykh ustanovok mashinostroitel'nykh zavodov. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1961. 317 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Factories—Heating and ventilation)

KHAZANOV, Isak Solomonovich, inzh.; SOKOLOVSKIY, Mikhail Semenovich, zasl. vrach RSFSR; BESPROZVANNIYY, Ya.I., inzh., nauchn. red.

[Sanitary control of the ventilation in industrial, public and communal buildings] Sanitarnyi nadzor za ventiliatsiei v promyshlennykh, obshchestvennykh i kommunal'nykh zdaniiakh. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 275p. (MIRA 18:1)

KHAZANOV, I.S.; POZHIDAYEVA, E.I., red.

[Preventive and current sanitary control of the ventilation in industrial enterprises] Preduprediteľnyi i tekushchii sanitarnyi nadzor za ventiliatsiei na promyshlennykh predpriiatiiakh. Moskva, TSentr. in-t usovershenstvovaniia vrachei, 1964. 112 p. (MIRA 18:2)



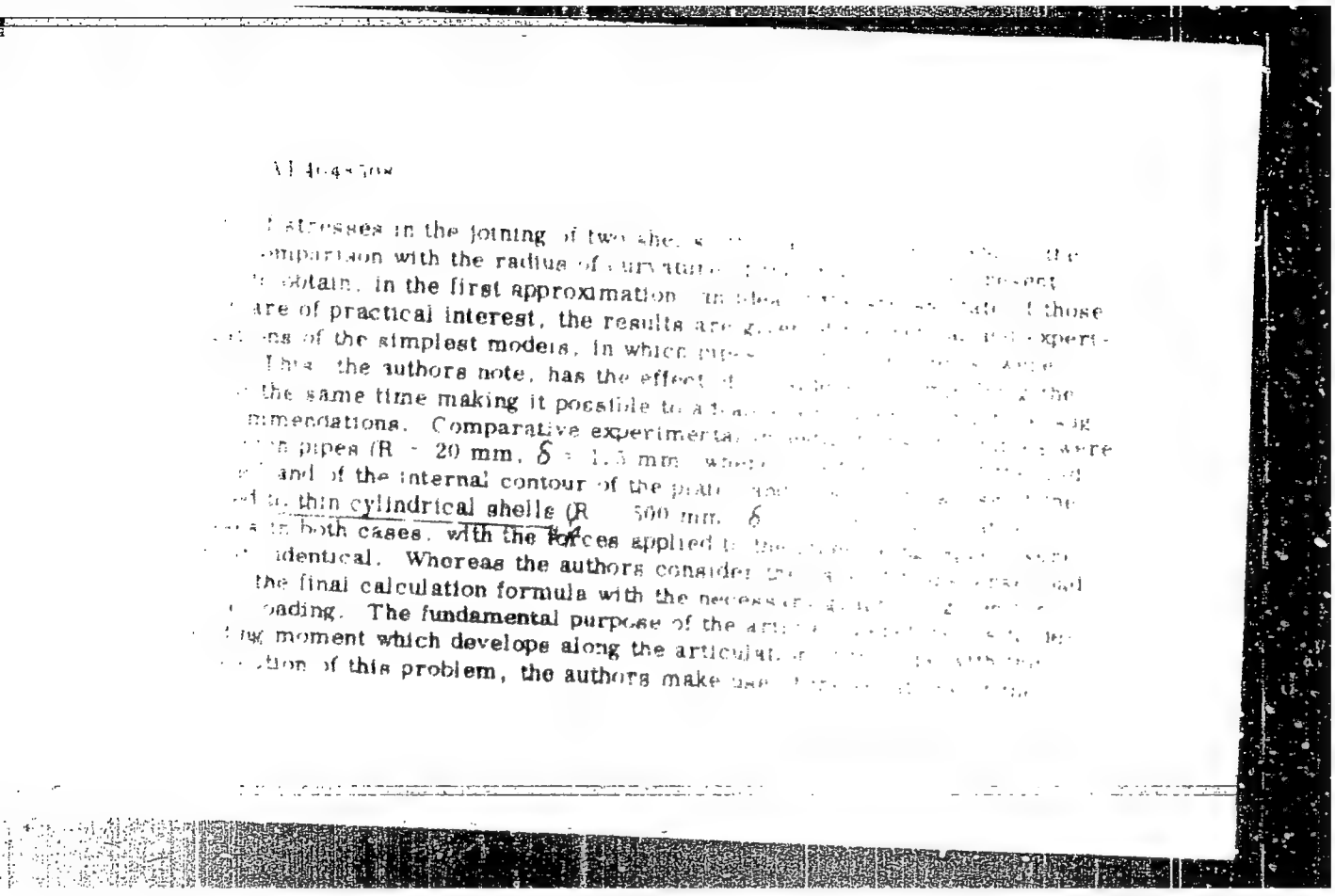
[illegible], Kh. S., Tarasov, Yu. I.

[illegible] method for determining the [illegible] [illegible] points

[illegible] Vestnik mashinostroyeniya tekhnika, no. 4, 1964

[illegible] ring articulated piping, cylindrical [illegible] weld seam, edge effect [illegible] butt [illegible]

[illegible] authors call attention to the fact that [illegible] in the case of structures subject to [illegible] at the points at which pipes or tubing [illegible] method of joining or "articulation" is used, particularly use of the edge of [illegible] a high stress level near the weld seam [illegible] mentals. It is further noted that a welded [illegible] of frame objects is by means of a direct [illegible] in this case that high bending stresses [illegible] the tubes are regarded as cylindrical [illegible]



Abstract

[illegible] stresses in the joining of two shells [illegible] comparison with the radius of curvature [illegible] present to obtain, in the first approximation [illegible] are of practical interest, the results are [illegible] ns of the simplest models, in which pipe [illegible] This, the authors note, has the effect [illegible] the same time making it possible to [illegible] mmendations. Comparative experimental [illegible] n pipes (R = 20 mm, δ = 1.5 mm, [illegible] and of the internal contour of the pipe [illegible] to thin cylindrical shells (R = 500 mm, δ [illegible] in both cases, with the forces applied [illegible] identical. Whereas the authors consider [illegible] the final calculation formula with the necessary [illegible] oading. The fundamental purpose of the article [illegible] ing moment which develops along the articulat[illegible] tion of this problem, the authors make use [illegible]

\FR 48507

cylindrical shells, as well as the express... plates. It is noted that experimental studies ... different samples yielded results which ... agreement ... calculation proposed mathematically ... formulae.

None

Jun64 ENCL 000

OTHER: 002

KHAZANOV, Kh. S. (Assist. Prof.)

"Design of Cylindrical Shells with Longitudihal Ribs."

report presented at the 13th Scientific Technical Conference of the Kuybyshev Aviation Institute, March 1959.

BOGDANOV, Aleksandr Pavlovich; VINOGRADOV, Rostislav Ivanovich; MIRTOV, Konstantin Dmitriyevich; KHAZANOV, Kh.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; YAKUNIN, A.M., inzh., red.; BELYAYEVA, L.A., izdat.red.; PUKHLIKOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Collection of problems on the design and strength of airplanes] Sbornik zadach po konstruktsii i prochnosti samoletov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor.promyshl., 1959. 230 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Aeronautics--Problems, exercises, etc.)
(Airplanes--Design and construction)

Khazanov, Lev Yefimovich

REUTT, Yevgeniy Konstantinovich; KHAZANOV, Lev Yefimovich; BERZIN, M.A. inzhener, redaktor; STROGANOV, L.P., inzhener, redaktor; VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Radio engineering] Radiotekhnika. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1955. 367 p. (MIRA 9:3)
(Radio)

KHAZANOV, M.A.; MELAMED, R.I.

Results of the treatment of hypertension with intra-arterial 0.5% novocaine solution; intra-arterial novocaine block. Nevropat. psikhiat., Moskva 20 no.6:56-61 Nov-Dec 51. (CIML 21:4)

1. Prof. Khazanov. 2. Of the Clinic for Nervous Diseases, Minsk Medical Institute, and of the Institute of Theoretical Medicine.

Intra-arterial injection of 0.5% novocain solution has significance in the treatment of hypertension only as a method of pathogenic therapy. It affects the interoceptors of blood vessels in the entire nervous system and the cerebral cortex. In functional forms of hypertension single or twice repeated injections increase the well-being, normalize the level of the blood pressure, and equalize the asymmetric arterial and venous pressure in 94% of the cases. Intra-arterial injection of novocain is effective also in the organic phase of the cerebral form of hypertension. Arterial pressure is quickly lowered, the general condition is improved, and symptoms of the org affection of the nervous system decreased. In the "preinsultus" stage the novocain omjection prevents an attack. In the org phase of the cerebral form of hypertension the effect is not always lasting, however. Relapses were observed after 1 to 4 months but a repeated injection again normalized the blood pressure. In nephrosclerosis the effect is short and not effective enough. The technique of the intra-arterial injection is simple and easy. No secondary effects have been observed. Intravenous injection is not without danger and no sign of its effectiveness could be noted. 253T5

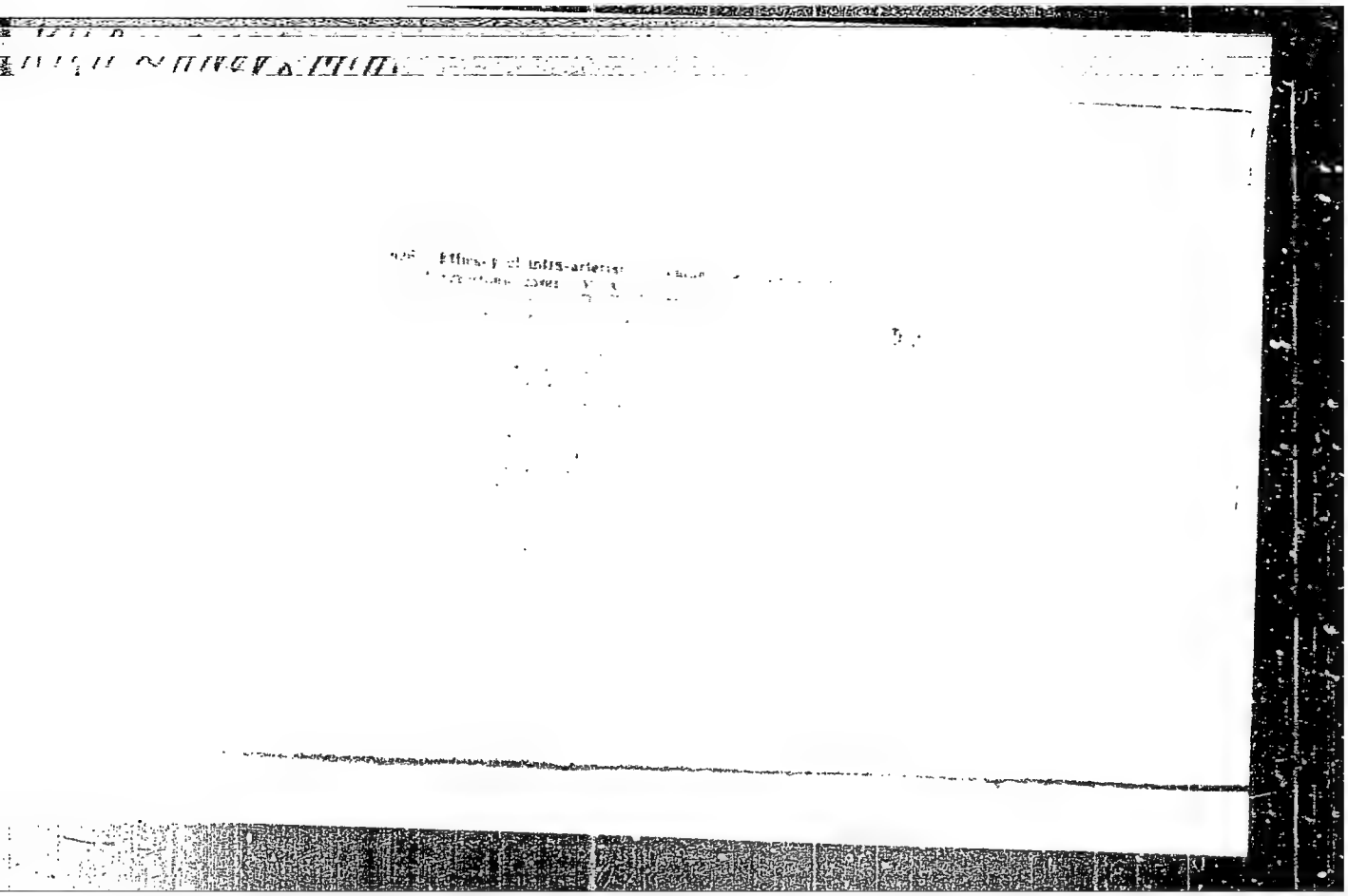
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.7 Vol.8/10 Pediatrics Oct54

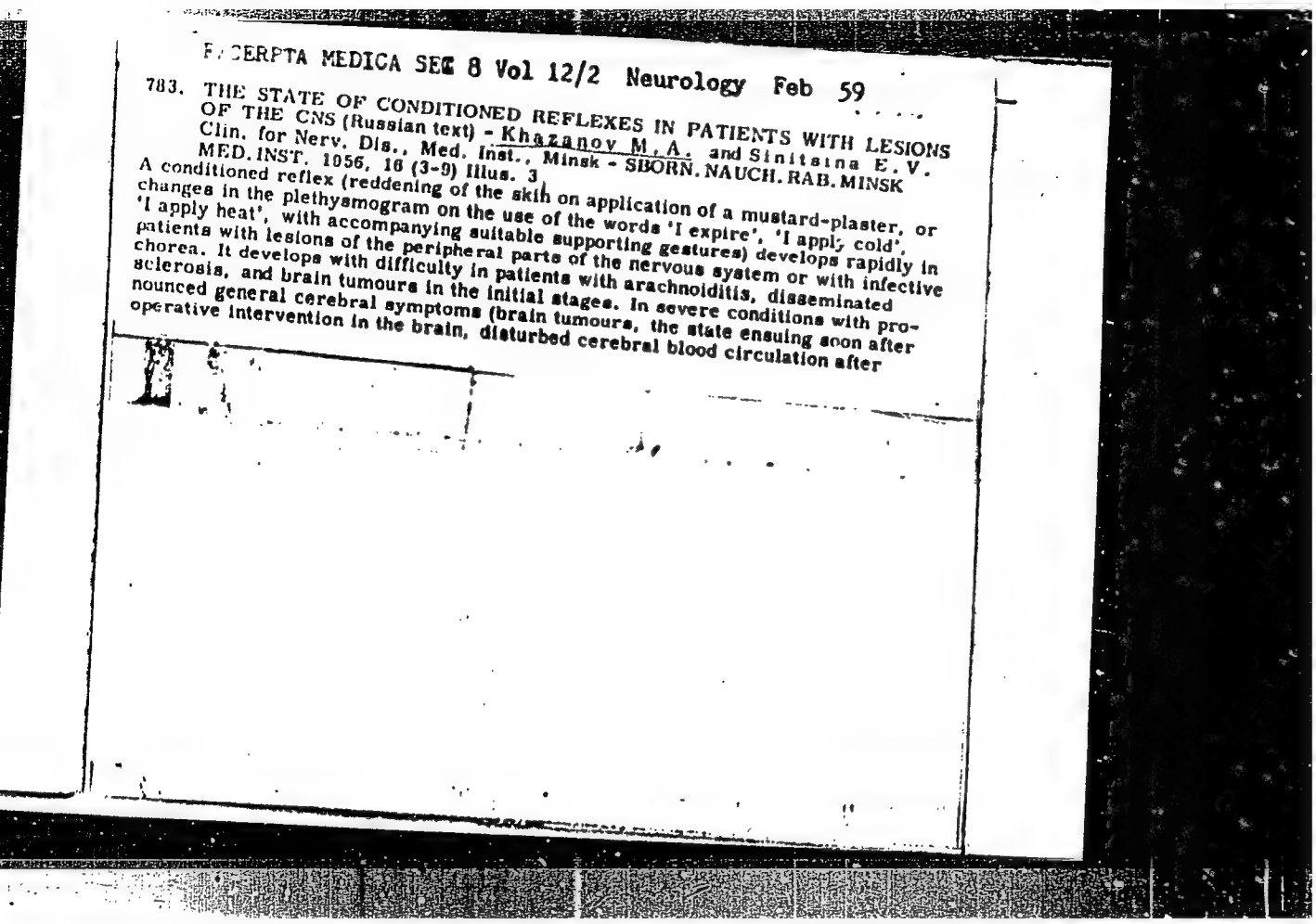
KHAZANOV M.A.

2756. KHAZANOFF M. A., SHPEYER S. E. and KRASNOPERKO R. A. *Clinical picture and course of acute poliomyelitis (Russian text) KLIN. MED. (Mosk.) 1953, 31/4 (66-73)

The classification of the stages of poliomyelitis hitherto used is unsatisfactory. The following classification is proposed: the acute stage, including the preparalytic; the subacute stage (2-3 weeks); the reparatory (2.5-3 yr.) and the chronic. Poliomyelitis is a disease of the whole organism in which affection of the cortex of the brain plays a leading rôle. Damage to the function of cortex can be demonstrated by examination of conditioned reflexes, as well as in other ways. Thus in the acute and subacute stages inhibitory processes are prevalent. Normalization in this respect occurs by the 3rd month. EEG changes are still present in 75% of cases after 6-8 months. Damage to the cerebral function has its repercussions on the whole organism or other organs. In this way changes in the ECG, skin temperature and blood pressure, hydrophilia of the tissues, local leucocytosis, histamine and UV reactions of the skin, sweating and decrease in the carbonic anhydrase content of the blood are explained. The following measures were found highly satisfactory: absolute rest, hot baths, bromides, hot packs and other physical procedures. Penicillin and sulphonamides are useful. Administration of parent's blood with neostigmine is highly recommended. In recent years 'dibazole' (tolazoline) has been introduced. In severe bulbar forms, meningo-radicular forms and Landry's paralysis intra-arterial procaine blockade was very satisfactory. Injections of aloe are useful in the third stage.

Najman - Rijeka (XX, 8, 7)





EXCERPTA MEDICA SEC 8 Vol 12/2 Neurology Feb 59

783. THE STATE OF CONDITIONED REFLEXES IN PATIENTS WITH LESIONS OF THE CNS (Russian text) - Khazanov M. A. and Sinitsina E. V. Clin. for Nerv. Dis., Med. Inst., Minsk - SBORN. NAUCH. RAB. MINSK MED. INST. 1956, 16 (3-9) Illus. 3

A conditioned reflex (reddening of the skin on application of a mustard-plaster, or changes in the plethysmogram on the use of the words 'I expire', 'I apply cold', 'I apply heat', with accompanying suitable supporting gestures) develops rapidly in patients with lesions of the peripheral parts of the nervous system or with infective chorea. It develops with difficulty in patients with arachnoiditis, disseminated sclerosis, and brain tumours in the initial stages. In severe conditions with pronounced general cerebral symptoms (brain tumours, the state ensuing soon after operative intervention in the brain, disturbed cerebral blood circulation after

brain haemorrhage) no temporary connections develop. A total of 150 persons were studied, 15 of whom were healthy. Disturbances of the conditioned reflex activities in patients are explained by formation of foci of inert stimuli around the pathological process and by negative induction in the neighbouring areas of the cortex. The authors believe that by the method of conditioned reflexes one can determine the degree of impairment of the brain function and the possibilities of its restoration.

Pronin - Moscow (S)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.11/4 Ophthalmology Apr57

625. KHAZANOV M.A. and EVERSMAN S.P. Clin. of Nerv. Illnesses, Med. Inst., Minsk, USSR. *Ophthalmotonometry and its clinical significance in nervous illnesses (Russian text) Z.NEVRO-PAT.PSIKHIAT.(Mosk.) 1956, 56/8 (659)

The intraocular pressure of 350 individuals with various diseases of the CNS was

6'25 CONT

studied. A series of measurements was made immediately before and after lumbar puncture. The following are the results. In different disorders of the cerebral circulation the intraocular pressure was lowered to 10-14 mm. and in certain cases to 9, 5-7 and 5 mm. (normal 16-21 mm.; according to other authors 21-27 mm.). In focal disorders of the cerebral circulation with symptoms of deterioration the intraocular pressure keeps to an average range of 16-19 mm.; sometimes asymmetry is observed - a lowering of pressure on the side of the pathological process (but not in paresis). In encephalitis and chorea, the pressure is usually somewhat lowered, 11-16 mm.; in chorea, asymmetry is sometimes noted with the pressure higher on the side of the greater hyperkinesis. In meningitis the pressure is lowered (11-14 mm.); with improvement in the patient's condition, it gradually increases. In epilepsy, the pressure remains in the average range of 16-19 mm.; an increase in the frequency and duration of the fits is accompanied by some lowering of the pressure; immediately after the fit the pressure usually rises by 2-3 mm. (in both eyes). In long-continued processes, leading to an increase in intracranial pressure (tumours, arachnoiditis) the pressure is mainly lowered to 8-9 mm.; asymmetries are frequent - the lower figures are most frequent on the side of the pathological process. The measurement of the intraocular pressure before and after lumbar puncture shows its limited variation (2-3 mm. either way). In long drawn-out processes (for example, cerebral tumours) the pressure does not change after lumbar puncture but remains lowered.

Babenkova - Moscow (VIII, 12)

KHAZANOV, M.A.

[Epidemic infantile paralysis (infectious poliomyelitis); for the practicing physicians] Epidemicheskii detskii paralich; infektsionnyi poliomielit; v pomoshch' prakticheskomu vrachu. Izd. 2-e perer. . Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, 1957. 106 p. (MLRA 10:7)
(POLIOMYELITIS)

KHAZANOV, M.A., prof., YURATSKAYA, Ye.D., kand.med.nauk

Some problems in the pathogenesis and treatment of epilepsy.
Vrach.delo. no.5:541 My '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Klinika vervnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - prof. M.A. Khazanov) Minskogo meditsinskoho instituta.
(EPILEPSY)

KHAZANOV, M.A., prof.; USOVA, Yu.I., ordinator

Some questions of the epidemiology, clinical course and therapy of neuroviral diseases in the White Russian S.S.R. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.6:6-8 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(WHITE RUSSIA--ENCEPHALITIS) (VIRUS DISEASES)

KHAZANOV, M.A., prof., KOREHEVSKAYA, A.A.

Femoral neutitis of radioactive genesis. Sov.med. 22 no.10:116-118
0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - prof. M.A. Khazanov) Minskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(NEURITIS, etiol. & pathogen.
femoral nerve, caused by radiations (Rus))
(RADIATIONS, inj. eff.
femoral nerve neuritis (Rus))

KHAZANOV, M.A., prof.; KAYDANOVSKAYA, R.S., ordinator; MELAMED, R.I., ordinator

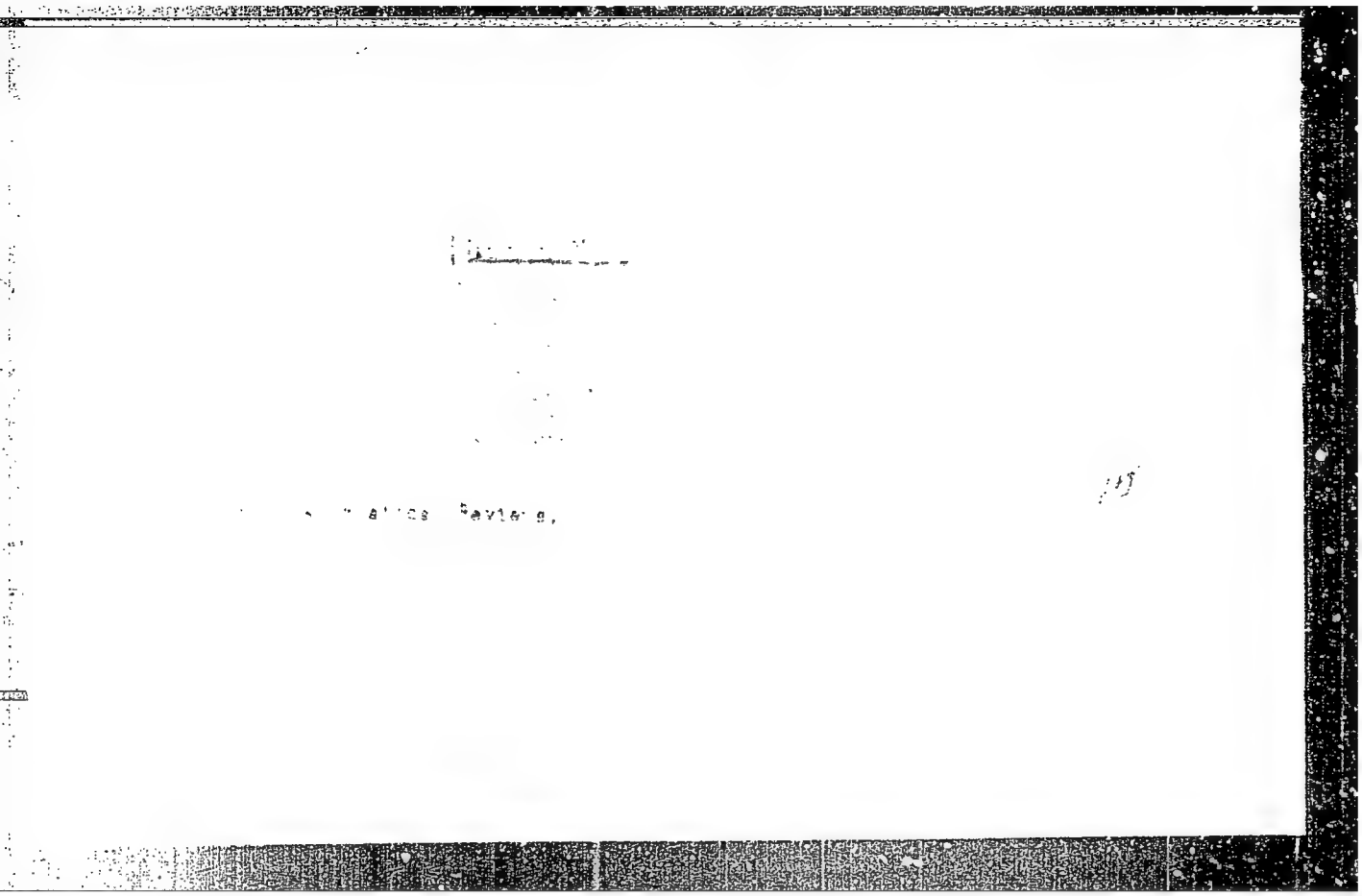
Clinical course and genesis of intermittent claudication (thrombo-angiitis of the brain blood vessels) (Buerger's disease). Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.9:37-39 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BRAIN--DISEASES)

KHAZANOV, M.A.; prof.; KORIN, M.M.

Use of bilineurine in disseminated sclerosis. Vrach.delo no.7:
132 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Klinika nervykh bolezney Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CHOLINE) (MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS)



KHAZANOV, M.B.

Completeness of a field of real numbers. Uch.zap.Kab.gos.ped.inst. no.8:19-20 '55. (MLRA 10:3)
(Numbers, Theory of)

KHAZANOV, M.B.

Application of a new area theory in Lobachevskii's planes to the derivation of a formula of the curvature of a curve. Uch.zap.Kab. ped.inst. no.8:21-24 '55. (MLRA 10:3)
(Curvature)

USSR/Medicine - Malaria Mar 1946
Medicine - Epidemiology

"The Struggle Against Malaria -- an Affair of Great State Importance," M. I. Khasanov, Head of the Anti-Epidemic Department of the Ministry of Public Health, RSFSR, 7 pp

"Meditsinskaya Parazitologiya" No 3

It was found that incidence of malaria in occupied areas during the war was more than double the pre-war figure. Local authorities have been neglecting malaria.

17T29

CHAZANOV V. I. Eradication of typhus fever Soviet Health Services, Moscow 1949, 3(29-34)

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol 3, No. 1-6

TI[illegible], V. P., [illegible]A[illegible], N. I.

Dysentery

Organizational principles resulting in increased efficacy of preventive measures in dysentery. Gig. i san. no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952 1953, Uncl.

KHAZANOV, M.I.; YELKIN, I.I., professor, zaveduyushchiy; TIMAKOV, V.D., professor, direktor.

Strengthen the relationship between science and practice. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid.i immun. no.7:46-48 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Otdel epidemiologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Khazanov and Yelkin). 2. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Timakov). (Dysentery)

KHAZANOV, M. I.

FD 121

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery

Card 1/1

Authors : Khazanov, M. I.; Kotina, R. I.; and Ivanov, V. A.

Title : The epidemiological characteristics of dysentery and their reflection in antiepidemic practice

Periodical : Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 4, 11-17, Apr 1954

Abstract : In order to obtain data which could be used to formulate generally valid laws governing the epidemiology of dysentery, the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya conducted year long (1952) investigations of the effectiveness of the system of measures employed to control dysentery in an average populated center, the city of T., in an oblast near Moscow. The results of these investigations are compared with previous data obtained elsewhere. Recommendations are made for improving existing therapeutic and organizational procedures. No references are cited.

Institutions: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR (Director - Prof. V. D. Timakov) and the Tula Sanitary-epidemiological Station (Chief Physician - M. A. Andreyeva)

Submitted : April 28, 1953

KHVAROV, M. I.

"Clinical Epidemiological Observations of Dysentery Convalescents After Curtailment of Hospitalization and Subsequent Dispensary Observations" Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Interinstitute Scientific Conference on Problems of Dysentery [The following are identifications of personnel associated with the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaleya who attended the conference held in Molotov, 4-7 April 1956] Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

LUKYANOV, N.M.; KHAZANOV, M.I., nauchnyy redaktor

[Epidemiology] Epidemiologiia. Nauch. redaktor M.I.Khazanov. Moskva, 1956. 22 plates (MLRA 9:7)
(EPIDEMIOLOGY)

KHAZANOV, M.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Dysentery. Zdorov'e 2 no.6:10-11 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(DYSENTERY)

KHAZANOV, M.I.

KHAZANOV, M.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

The role of dispensaries in the prevention of dysentery. Med.sestra 16 no.7:3-7 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(DYSENTERY)

Country : USSR
Category: Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages)

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 105475

Author : Gol'dfarb, D. M.; Kuznetsova, V. M., Khazanov, M.I.
Inst : -
Title : Experiment in the Use of the Phage Titer Increase Reaction for the Diagnosis of Dysentery.

Orig Pub: Sb. Bakteriofagiya. Tbilisi. Gruzmedgiz, 1957, 81-85.

Abstract: One hundred and eighty-nine stool examinations were performed by means of the phage titer increase reaction. It was shown that the method is very specific, accelerates diagnosis and permits the differentiation of dysentery from other intestinal infections. -- Ya. I. Rautenshteyn.

Card : 1/1

KHAZANOV, M.I., kand.med.nauk (Moscow)

The prevention of dysentery is an important job. Med.sestra 17 no.7:3-6 Jl'58 (MIRA 11:7)
(DYSENTERY)

KHAZANOV, M. I.

"Epidemiology of modern dysentery."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists, and Infectionists. 1959

KHAZANOV, N. I., CULYAYEV, N. F., RYABOV, V. N., VASIL'KOVA, Z. G., NIKOLAYEVA, K. K., MATVEYEV, P. N., PERTSOVSKAYA, M. I.

"Basic hygienic premises in the field of legislature on the sanitary protection of the soil of populated places."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygenists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

KHEYFETS, L.B.; KHAZANOV, M.I.

Method for epidemiological studies of NIISI polyvaccine. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 30 no.11:51-56 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.
(TYPHOID immunol.)
(PARATYPHOID FEVERS immunol.)
(TETANUS immunol.)
(DYSENTERY BACILLARY immunol.)
(VACCINATION)

KADEN, M.M., prof.; KHAZANOV, M.I., kand.meditsinskikh nauk; PANFILOVA, Z.V.

Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers in the USSR and means for a further morbidity. Sov. med. 24 no. 5:17-21 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni I.I. Mechnikova (dir. A.P. Muzychenko) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(TYPHOID FEVER) (PARATYPHOID FEVER)

S/016/60/000/06/10/051

AUTHORS: Kuznetsova, V.N., Khazanov, M.I. and Remova, T.N.

TITLE: Using the Phage Titer Rise Test for Detecting Shigella Dysenteriae in the External Environment

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, No. 6, pp. 39 - 45

TEXT: The aim of the present work was to determine whether the phage titer rise test could be effectively used to detect Shigella dysenteriae in the external environment, studies being performed under experimental and natural conditions. The investigations showed that the test could be used for detecting Shigella dysenteriae on objects of the external environment. Comparison of the test and the bacteriological method of investigation indicated that the former was more effective in diagnosis. In cases where the results of the phage titer rise test and the bacteriological method of investigation differed, an epidemiological study of the foci of dysentery proved that the former was more specific. The findings therefore indicate that the phage titer rise test can safely be used, together

Card 1/2

S/016/60/000/06/10/051

Using the Phage Titer Rise Test for Detecting Shigella Dysenteriae in the External Environment

with other methods, in epidemiological studies. There are 2 tables and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN, USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 29, 1959

Card 2/2

TIMAKOV, V.D., prof.; KHAZANOV, M.I., kand.med.nauk

Problem in the eradication of infectious diseases. Vest.AMN SSSR 14 no.4:3-10 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Timakov).
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

KHAZANOV, M.I., kand.med.nauk

Diphtheria and problems in its eradiation. Vest.AMN SSSR 15 no.3: 3-8 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni I.I.Mechnikova.

(DIPHTHERIA)

KHAZANOV, M.I.; KHEYFETS, L.B.; SALMIN, L.V.

Data on reactogenic properties of polyvaccines not containing a cholera component. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.2:59-64 D '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.
(VACCINES)

KHEYFETS, L.B.; KHAZANOV, M.I.; KANAREYKINA, S.K.

Immunological effectiveness and reactogenic properties of a polyvaccine containing novocaine. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 32 no.2:101-106 F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.
(VACCINES) (NOVOCAINE)

KHEYFETS, L.B.; KHAZANOV, M.I.; LEYTMAN, M.Z.; KUZ'MINOVA, M.L.; SLAVINA, Zh.M.; VASIL'YEVA, A.V.; MILOVANOVA, A.S.

Typhoid-paratyphoid-tetanus chemically sorbed vaccine. (Experimental study, reactogenic properties, epidemiological effectiveness). Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.9:18-25 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova, Tashkentskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok, Turkmenskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny i Kazakhskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

(TYPHOID FEVER) (PARATYPHOID FEVER)
(TETANUS) (VACCINES)

KHAZANOV, M.I.

First stage in the eradication of diphtheria in the U.S.S.R.
Vest. AMN SSSR 17 no.2:50-55 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni I.I. Mechnikova (dir. A.N. Meshalova).
(DIPHTHERIA—PREVENTION)

KHAZANOV, M.I.; KHEYFETS, L.B.; SALMIN, L.V.

Epidemiological effectiveness of polyvaccine against typhoid fever and dysentery from data of a widely controlled epidemiological experiment in 1958. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 33 no.10:105-111 0'62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.

KHAZANOV, V.L.

Duration of [illegible] 14.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy [illegible]
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya [illegible]

KHAZANOV, M.I.; CHERNASSKIY, B.L.; RYBKINA, N.M.

Dynamics of the epidemic process in whooping cough under conditions of immunoprophylaxis. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.12:21-28 D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

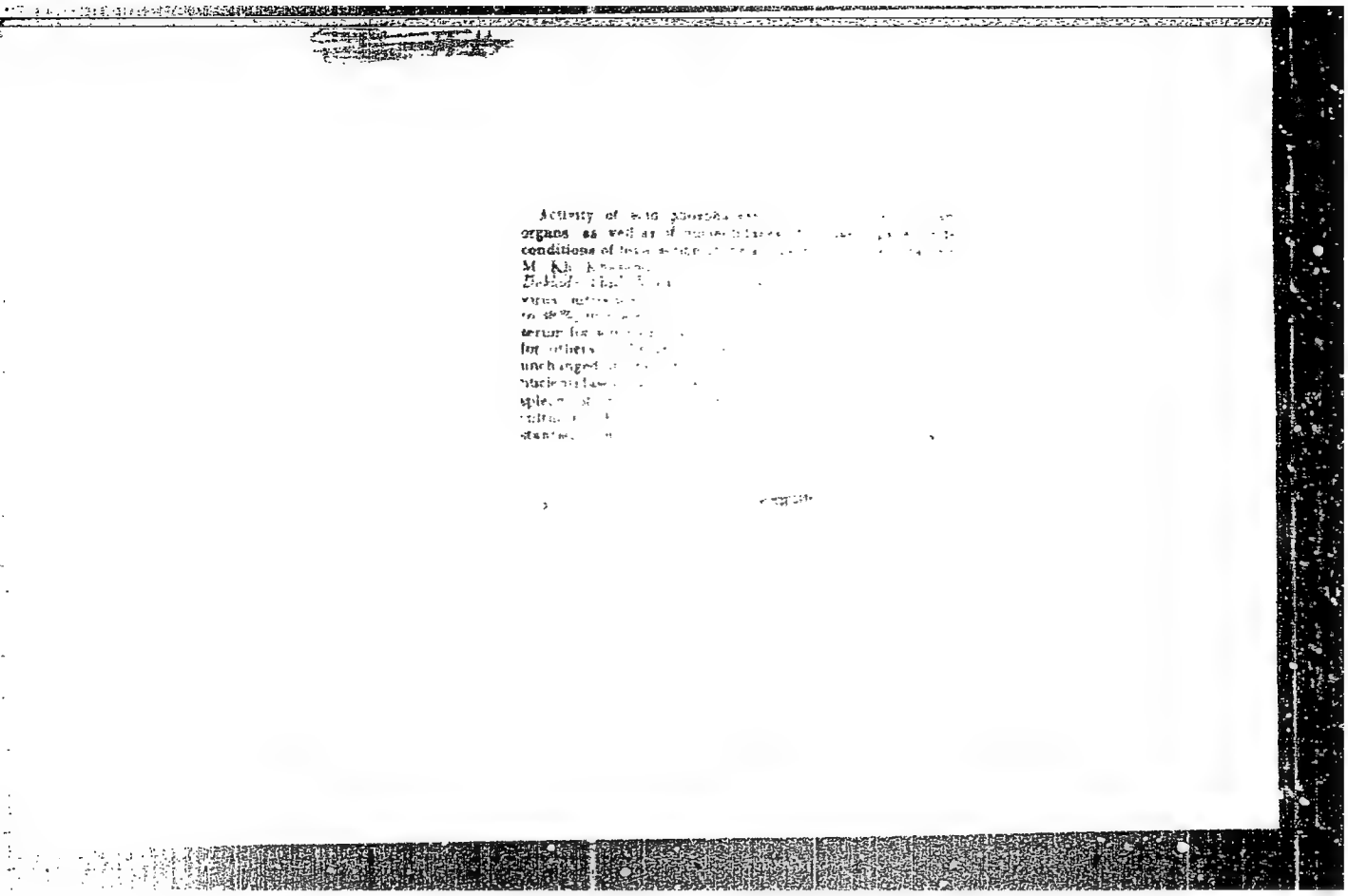
KHAZANOV, M. Kh.

KHAZANOV, M.Kh.; MARENNIKOVA, S.S.

Effect of influenza on activities of nucleotidase and acid phosphatase in mouse organs. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 37 no.4: 43-47 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii (zav. prof. V.I.Tovarnitskiy) Instituta virusologii (dir. prof. M.P.Chumakov)AMN SSSR i otdela virusov (zav. prof. V.D.Solov'yev) Kontrol'nogo instituta syvorotok i vaktsin (dir. S.I.Didenko)

(INFLUENZA, experimental,
*metab. of nucleotidase & acid phosphatase in)
(PHOSPHATASES,
*acid phosphatase & nucleotidase, metab. in exper. influenza)



KHAN, V. K. Kh. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "~~The~~ Effect of ~~pronounced~~ (symptomatic) and ~~unsymptomatic~~ (symptomless) influenza ~~virus~~ infection on the activity of the acid ~~of~~ phosphatase and nucleotidase of the organism" Kos, 1957. 9 pp 21 cm. (Acad Med Sci USSR).

(KL, 20-57, 83)

23

ACCESSION NR: AT4010694 S/2601/63/000/017/0098/0110

AUTHOR: Gridnev, V. N.; Yefimov, A. I.; Kushnareva, N. P.; Khazanov, M. S.

TITLE: Structural changes during nonstationary annealing of turbine blades made of cast heat-resistant alloys on a nickel base

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Insty*tut metalofizy*ky*. Sbornik nauchny*kh trudov, no. 17, 1963. Voprosy* fiziki metallov i metallovedeniya, 98-110

TOPIC TAGS: cracking, fissure turbine blade, gas turbine, thermal fatigue, heat-resistant alloy, cast alloy, thermocyclic stress, cyclic heat treatment, nonstationary annealing

ABSTRACT: Turbine blades work under conditions of a non-stationary temperature field. Thermal stresses which occur during starting up and shutting down lead to premature deterioration of the blades, because of the appearance and development of fractures due to thermal fatigue. In a number of studies it has been shown that surface layers play a decisive role in the resistance of heat-resisting alloys at high temperatures and in conditions of non-stationary annealing. The present study is devoted to the examination of structural changes in surface layers and in the internal zones of samples and blades made from cast alloys of complex components. Blades tested for thermal fatigue were studied.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4010694

Samples were annealed at 1000C for 30 seconds, exposed in a furnace for 4 minutes, and cooled in an air stream or water. Structural changes were studied by optical and electron microscopic methods. The study of the structural state of samples subjected to cyclic treatment showed no noticeable changes in carbide components. There was no noticeable change between structures of the central and surface parts. No microfractures were noticed even after 400 cycles with cooling in an air stream. Stresses during such treatment were not sufficient to cause flaws. The study of the microstructure in the region of cracks showed that fracturing in the alloys occurs mostly along the lines of grain. In some cases one could see that the initial stage of decomposition was a sharp disintegration, which took the form of fractures along the lines of grains of the cellular structure. It appears that as a result of cyclic loads, defects were concentrated in these regions, which at certain stages caused the appearance of microfissures. The fact that the appearance of cracks was always connected with the formation of cellular structure made it necessary to determine under what conditions such a structure was formed, what its nature was, and what role it played in the appearance of cracks. It was found that cellular structure appeared in the region of 1180-1200C. Further increase in temperature speeded up the process of its formation. The rate of cooling had a definite effect. The greater the rate the more pronounced the cellular structure was. Until now one could only conjecture that the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4010604

formation of cellular structures might hasten the appearance of microcracks, which cracks could lead to the deterioration of blades. "Specimens which had been subjected to cyclic heat treatment were provided by V. I. Borisova." Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Insty*tut metalofizy*ky* AN UkrRSR (Institute of Metallurgical Physics AN UkrRSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 31Jan64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, PR NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

GLAZOV, A.P.; LYSAK, L.I.; TIKHONOV, L.V.; KHAZANOV, M.S.

Investigating the changes of the fine crystal structure during the thermal fatigue of the ZhS-6K alloy. Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. metallofiz. AN URSR no.17:111-119 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

BORISOVA, V.I.; DEKHTYAR, I.Ya.; MADATOVA, E.G.; MIKHALENKOV, V.S.; FEDCHENKO, R.G.; KHAZANOV, M.S.

Investigating the effect of unsteady heating on changes in the magnetic and electric properties of the ZhS-6K heat-resistant alloy. Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. metallofiz. AN URSR no.17:120-131 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AT4010697 S/2601/63/000/017/0132/0137

AUTHOR: Gertsriken, S.D. (Deceased); Dekhtyar, I. Ya.; Kunok, L. M.; Filipenko, V.V.; Khazanov, M.S.

TITLE: A study of the processes of diffusion and oxidation in the alloy ZhS-6k under conditions of cyclic heat treatment

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Insty*tut metalofizy*ky*. Sbornik nauchny*kh trudov, no. 17, 1963. Voprosy* fiziki metallov i metallovedeniya, 132-137

TOPIC TAGS: thermal fatigue, heat treatment, flaw formation, chromium diffusion, nickel diffusion, volatilization, concentration gradient, oxidation, alloy ZhS-6k, cyclic heat treatment, radioactive isotope, diffusion

ABSTRACT: The number of cycles of heating and cooling before the appearance of cracks is usually taken as a measure of thermal fatigue. After studying the dynamics of the appearance of cracks using the roentgenographic (X-ray) method, V.I. Arkhirov noted that it is preceded by the development of block structure and the bending and buckling of blocks. One must assume that diffusion with high temperature conditions and cyclic stresses plays an important, if not decisive, role. Diffusion and cyclic stresses lead to the separation of a

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ACCESSION NR: AT4010697

second phase (carbides and intermetalloids) into a finely-dispersed state, and in addition, to the redistribution of elements between the body of the grain and the border zones; thus, these two processes do have a substantial influence on the durability of materials. As a rule, cyclic heat treatment has a negative effect on the mechanical characteristics of materials: with an increase in cycles, durability decreases. The diffusion of Cr and Ni in the alloy ZhS-6k was investigated by vaporization in a vacuum and by radioactive isotopes. If one of the components of an alloy has a comparatively high vapor tension, it will be easily vaporized when heated in a vacuum. As a result of this vaporization, a gradient of concentration will form in the alloy, and this component will evaporate from the surface to the extent that the substance arrives at the surface by means of diffusion. Measuring the quantity of evaporated substance, it is possible to determine the coefficient of diffusion of the component with high vapor tension. Calculations of this coefficient were made according to the formulas given by Grinberg and later made more precise and tabulated by Herzricken and his associates. For instance, knowing the percentage of Cr in an alloy it is possible to determine its absolute weight in a given sample. The change in the weight of the sample during heat treatments results,

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it is assumed, from the evaporation of the volatile element Chromium. Therefore, it is possible to determine the coefficients of diffusion of Cr at various temperatures. In this particular case, the coefficients of diffusion were obtained for 5 temperature points between 1273 and 1423K. To determine the energy of activation of the process of diffusion of the alloy under investigation, the dependence of the coefficient of diffusion on temperature was utilized. High values of the energy of activation of diffusion of the alloy under investigation and its comparatively low coefficients of diffusion showed that this alloy to a considerable degree resists softening at high temperatures. Diffusional annealing of the samples was carried out in a quartz tube pumped out, filled with Argon and placed in an electric furnace. The oxidation of the alloy ZhS-6k at constant temperature was investigated. A special installation which permits weighing samples without taking them out of the furnace was developed to investigate the alloy for isothermic oxidation. Hence, continuous annealing and continuous observation of changes in weight due to oxidation was assured. Table I of the Enclosure shows the time-temperature-weight interrelation for three temperature points. The curves are in accordance with the law of parabolic oxidation. In contrast to the results of continuous heating, a decrease in the weight of samples dependent on the time of treatment took place in conditions of cyclic heat treatment. The weight

ACCESSION NR: AT4010697

decreased because of the breaking away of oxides at the moment of a sharp change in temperature. Comparison of results obtained from our alloy with the data about oxidation obtained from Nichrome (Ni-Cr-Fe alloy) showed that at 1373K the speed of oxidation of ZhS-6k is approximately 1.5 times less than that of Nichrome under similar conditions. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 4 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Insty*tut metalofizy*ky*, AN UKrRSR (Institute of Metallurgical Physics AN UKrRSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 31Jan64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

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ACCESSION NR: AT4010697

ENCLOSURE: 01

T°, K	Interval in secs. where K=constant	K, $\frac{mg^2}{sec.}$
1273	0,36	$1,33 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	0,36-1,8	$1 \cdot 10^{-4}$
1373	0-0,9	$3,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	0,9-4,5	$1,97 \cdot 10^{-4}$
1473	0-0,054	$14,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	0,054-0,18	$7,73 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	0,18-3,6	$0,00 \cdot 10^{-4}$

5/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4002339 S/3036/63/000/000/0222/0229

AUTHOR: Khazanov, M. S. (Nikolayev); Kolchanov, I. S. (Nikolayev)

TITLE: Investigation of thermal fatigue of heat resistant alloy gas turbine blades

SOURCE: Voprosy* vy*sokotemperaturnoy prochnosti v mashinostroyenii. Vtoroye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye, 1962. Trudy*. Kiev, 1963, 222-229

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine, gas turbine blade, turbine blade, thermal fatigue, ZhS6K alloy thermal fatigue, ZhS6 alloy thermal fatigue, ANV300 alloy thermal fatigue, EI812 alloy thermal fatigue, EI417 steel thermal fatigue, EI602 alloy thermal fatigue, nickel base alloy, cast nickel base alloy, heat resistant alloy, heat resistant nickel alloy, ZhS6 alloy, ANV300 alloy, EI812 alloy, EI417 steel, EI602 alloy, ZhS6K alloy

ABSTRACT: Gas turbine blades, particularly in commercial service, are subjected to rapid temperature changes during frequent starts, stops, or rapid load changes. Also, the starting temperature of turbines with multi-stage rotors considerably exceeds the temperature at rated operation conditions. These changes in thermal conditions cause cyclically repeated thermal stresses in the blades, eventually leading to thermal fatigue. Great attention has recently been paid to investiga-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4002339

tions of thermal fatigue; however, in the majority of cases the tests have been carried out under conditions different from those in actual operation. The authors therefore summarize and evaluate the results obtained in tests of gas turbine blades subjected to thermal fatigue under conditions similar to those encountered in actual operation. Blades of the heat-resistant cast alloys ZhS6K, ZhS6, ANV 300, EI 812, EI 417, and heat-resistant sheet metal EI 602 were tested in the apparatus shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. During the first cycle, the blade temperature increased from 20 to 1000 C in 60 seconds and decreased to 400 C in the next 60 seconds, which was the starting point for the next cycle. Fissures due to thermal fatigue appeared more often at the leading edge than at the trailing edge. During the tests, the leading and trailing edges were inspected under a 16-power microscope after every 25 cycles, continuing until fissures were detected. The following parameters were considered by the authors: blade form, mechanical and thermo-physical properties of the materials, heating and cooling rates, and the maximum cycle temperature. Fig. 2 of the Enclosure shows the various configurations of the tested blades. On the basis of the test results, the authors conclude that: (1) the formation of fissures is related to frequent starting and stopping; (2) the form of the blade has a decisive effect on thermal fatigue resistance; e.g., hollow blades have a higher resistance than solid blades; (3) the introduction of cobalt into alloys of the type ZhS6 does not increase their thermal resistance; (4) the mechanical and thermo-physical

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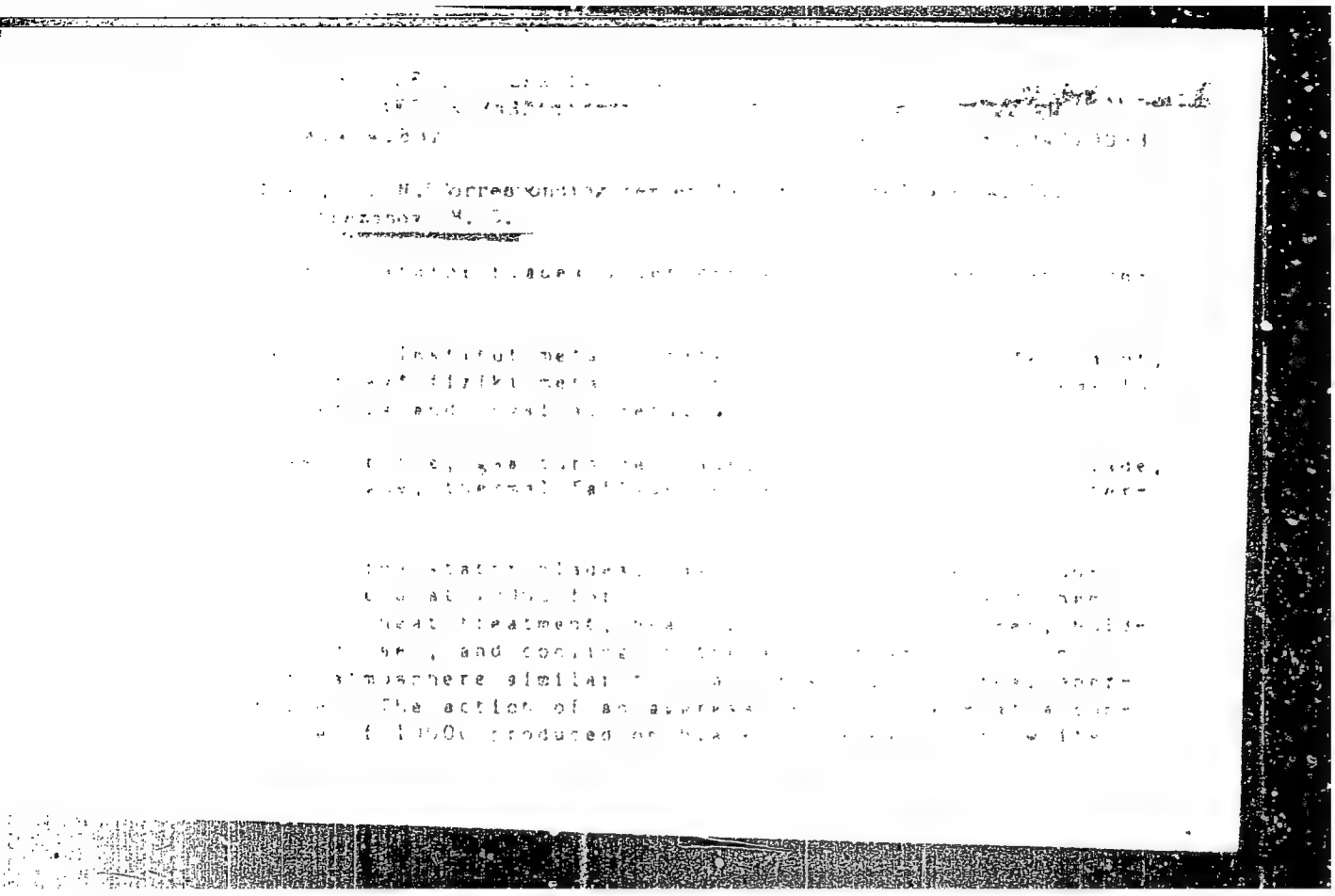
ACCESSION NR: AT4002339

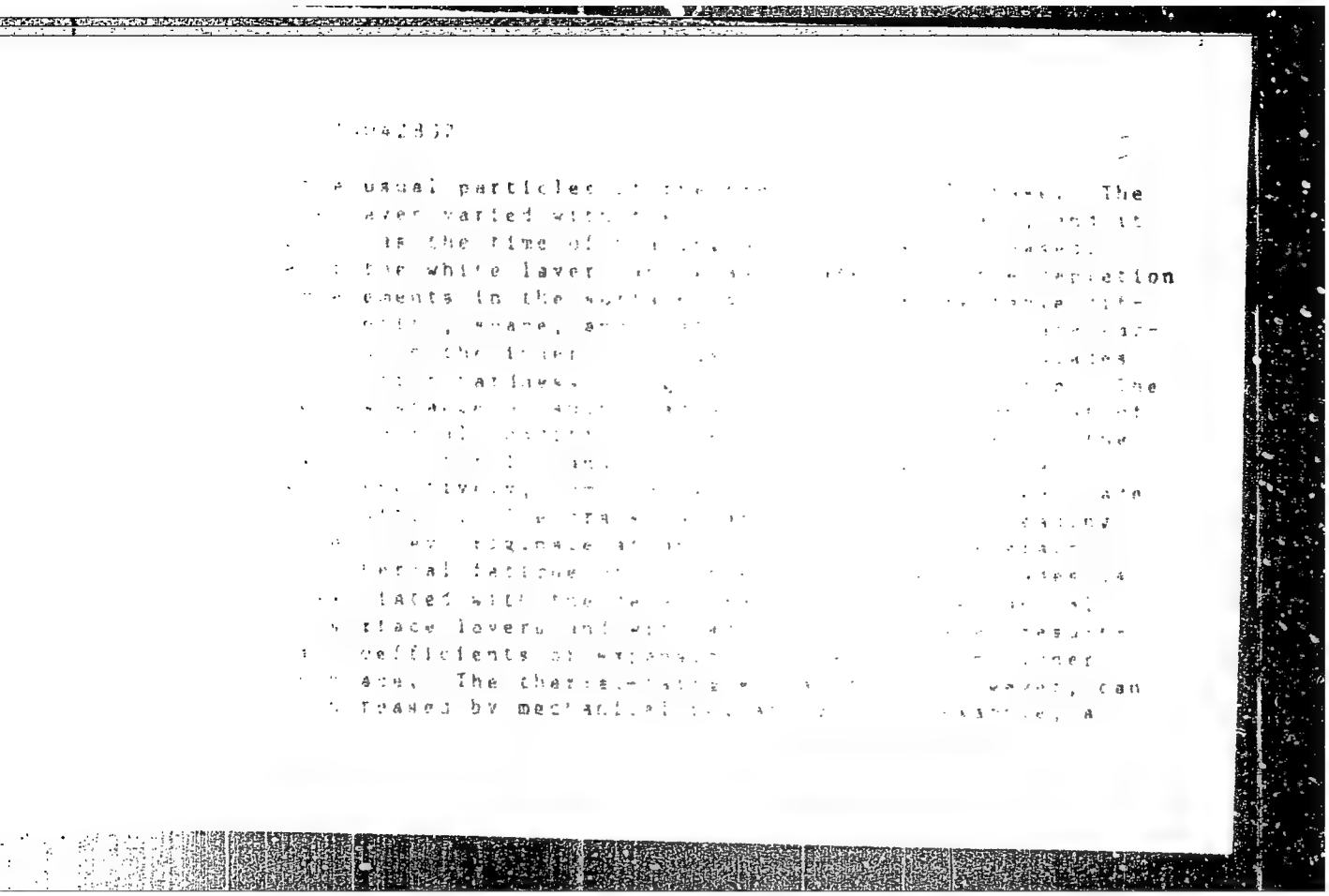
properties of materials significantly affect their thermal resistance; plasticity, however, is not essential for high thermal resistance; (5) the parameters of the temperature cycle significantly affect the thermal resistance; thus, an increase in the maximum temperature sharply reduces the thermal resistance, and an increase in the cooling or heating rate, especially the former, decreases the thermal resistance; (6) the thermal resistance of a detail depends on the type of manufacture, so that blades made of EI 602 sheet have greater thermal resistance than those cast of ZhS6K alloy; (7) protective coatings do not affect the thermal resistance of blades made of ZhS6K alloy. Orig. art. has: 2 illustrations and 4 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 03Dec63	ENCL: 02
SUB CODE: AP, MA	NR REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 000

Card 3/5





AT 4042832

... resistance of 25 ... after heat... 90 min, increased ... anical ... entire surface an ... se and polish... art. has: 7 figures.

... Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR (Physics ... Institute,

... 8Mar63) ATD PRESS: ...

... 8 NO REF SOV: ... 001

ACCESSION NR: AT4042834 S/2601/64/000/018/0060/0068

AUTHOR: Glazov, A.P.; Tikhonov, L. V.; Khazanov, M. S.

TITLE: Radiographic study of the surface of turbine blades tested for heat resistance

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut metallofiziki. Sbornik nauchny*kh rabot, no. 18, 1964. Voprosy* fiziki metallov i metallovedeniya (Problems in the physics of metals and physical metallurgy), 60-68

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine, gas turbine blade, turbine blade heat resistance, turbine blade surface crack, blade surface radiography, narrow beam method, surface oxide film effect, microcrystalline transition layer, mosiac structure, structural disorientation.

ABSTRACT: The size of mosaic structure fragments, the disorientation of adjacent fragments and a parameter characterizing the concentration heterogeneity of the δ-solid solution in various sectors of the surface of gas turbine blades tested for heat resistance were determined by x-ray using a narrow beam with low angular divergence. The irradiated area and volume were 1.57 mm^2 and $7.85 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm^3, respectively. The average divergence was $12.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ radians. The methodology is given in detail. The results indi-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042834

cate the presence of a thin microcrystalline transition layer down the length of the blades prior to and after formation of cracks. It is concluded that the surface oxide film plays a significant part in structural changes resulting in crack formation. The study confirmed results of previous similar studies by other Soviet writers and the authors suggest that studies of dislocation defects and vacancies in the surface layers can yield valuable information on factors governing thermal fatigue of turbine blades. Orig. art. has: 4 graphs, 5 microphotos and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR (Metallophysics Institute, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Mar63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR, MM

NOREF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/T/EWP(k)

(N)

[illegible], V. N. (Kiev); Yegorshina, Z. V. (Kiev); [illegible], A. I. (Kiev); [illegible], M. A. (Kiev)

109
103
8+1

SOURCE: none

TITLE: A study of the structure of the surface layers and of thermal stability of cast nozzle blades under conditions of stationary and nonstationary heating

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po voprosam staticheskoy i dinamicheskoy [illegible] materialov i konstruktsiy [illegible] temperatura- [illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: turbine blade, gas turbine, thermal stability, nickel base alloy, [illegible] alloy, metal surface, gas dynamics, high temperature instrument

ABSTRACT: [illegible] effect of the duration of heating at constant temperature on the [illegible] of thin surface layers and [illegible] thermal. [illegible] nozzle blades with a nickel- [illegible] base [illegible]. The blades

4

were heated at a constant gas temperature of 1475K for 100, 200, 500, and 1000 min. Then the blades were subjected to thermocyclic treatment: 1) heating to 1475K, 30 sec; 2) cold at 1475K for 30 sec; and 3) cooling in [illegible] sec. [illegible] ed with atomic weights [illegible] blades in a high-temperature stream [illegible] m, and titanium in the surface layer [illegible]

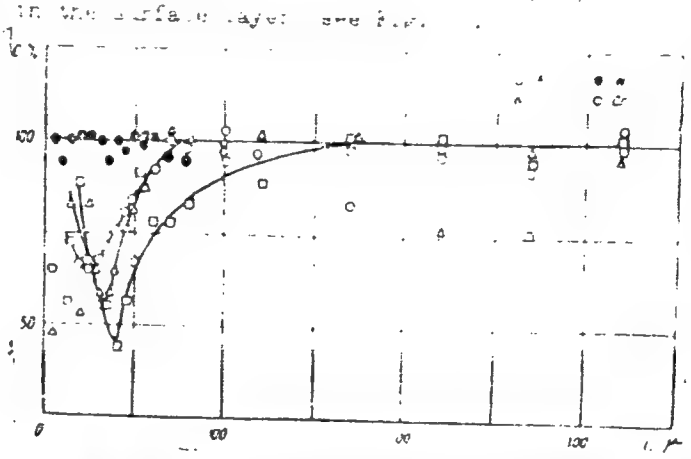
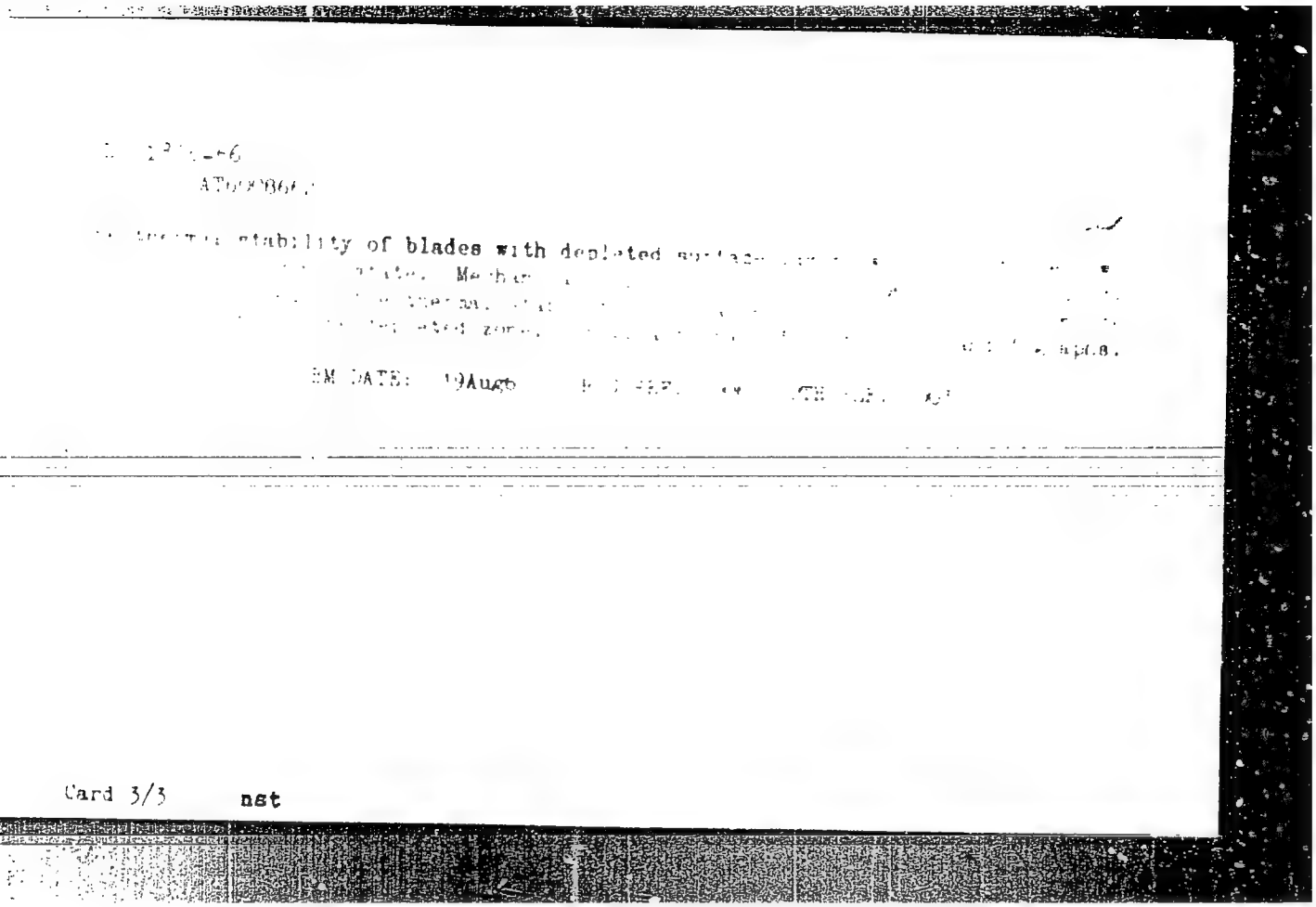


Fig. 1. Change in relative content of chromium, aluminum, titanium, and tungsten in surface layer of blade after 1000 cycles.



AT0[illegible]

[illegible] stability of blades with depleted [illegible]

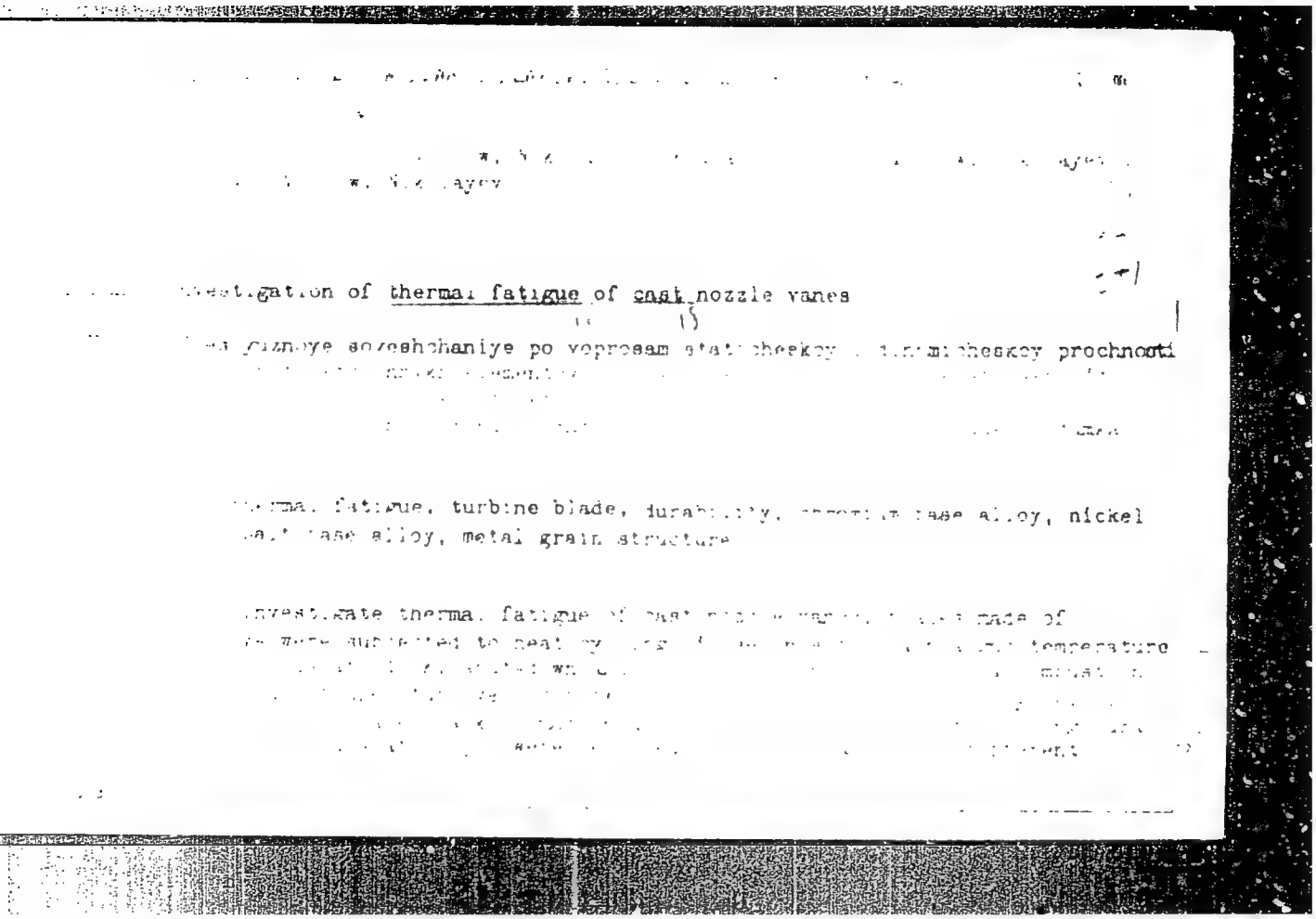
[illegible] Mechan[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SM DATE: 19Aug[illegible]

Card 3/3 nst

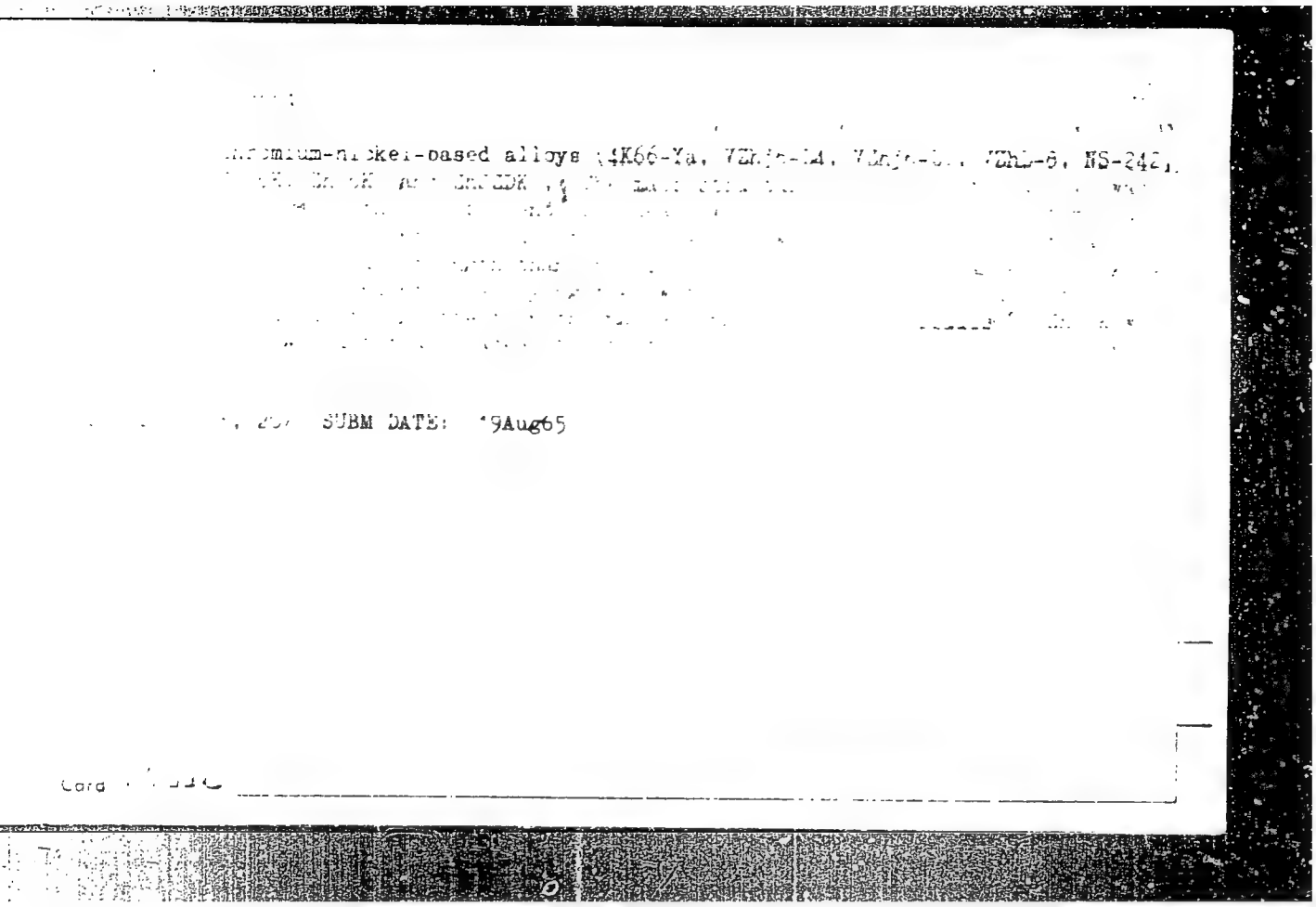


[illegible] Investigation of thermal fatigue of cast nozzle vanes

[illegible] issledovaniye sopreshchaniye po voprosam staticheskoy i termicheskoy prochnosti

[illegible] thermal fatigue, turbine blade, durability, [illegible] base alloy, nickel base alloy, metal grain structure

[illegible] investigate thermal fatigue of cast [illegible] made of [illegible] were subjected to heat [illegible] temperature



...romium-nickel-based alloys (4K66-Ya, VZh[illegible]-L4, V[illegible]-6, VZhL-6, NS-242),

SUBM DATE: 19Aug65

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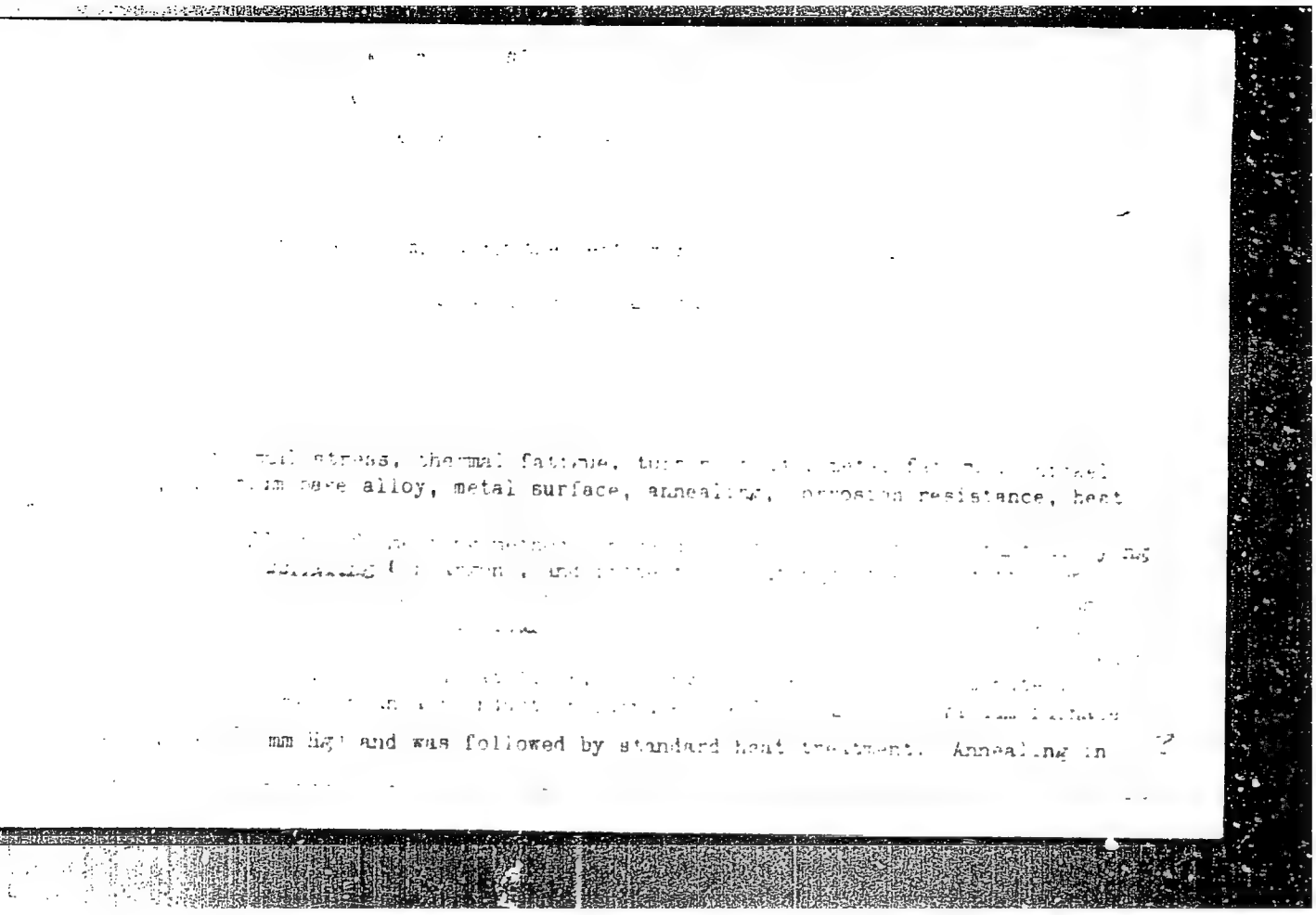
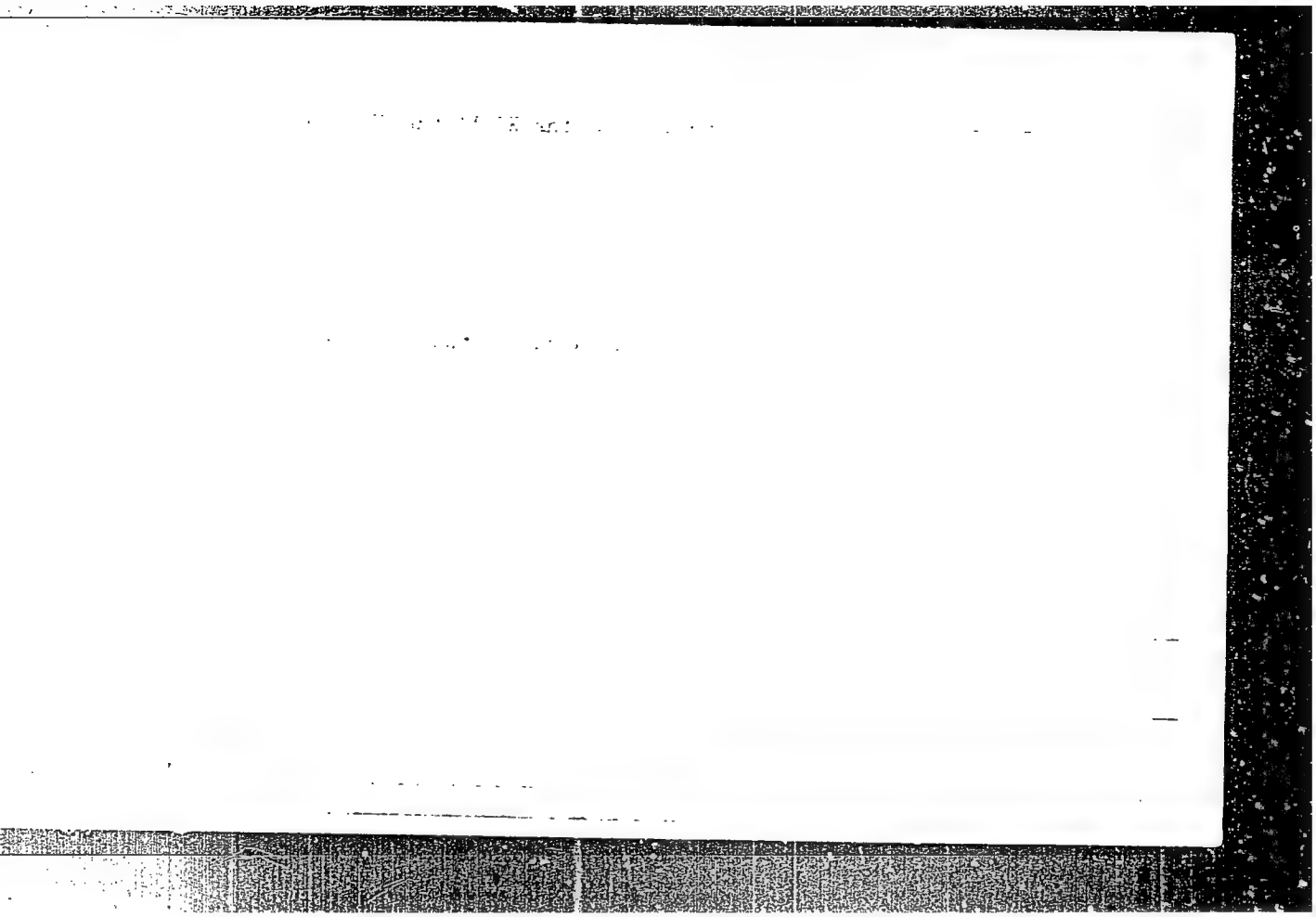


...thermal fatigue, ... for ... steel
... nickel alloy, metal surface, annealing, corrosion resistance, heat
...
... mm Hg) and was followed by standard heat treatment. Annealing in ...



KHAZANOV, M.Ye., inzh.

Use of threadless joints in connecting pipe fittings and pipe.
Energetik 11 no.10:21 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

AUTHOR: Khazanov, M.Yu., Engineer. 100-58-2-5/9

TITLE: Problems Concerning the Renewal of Various Parts of Building Machines. (K voprosu o restavratsii detaley stroitel'nykh mashin).

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva, 1958, Nr 2, Pp 22-23.

ABSTRACT: In the journal "Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva, 1957, Nr 7", Yu.F. Chernikhovskiy discussed the unsatisfactory way in which the reconditioning of parts of building machinery is carried out. Examples of a variety of maintenance works carried out on building machines by local workshops are given, e.g. a trust in Novokyybyshevsk began [illegible] repairing the track links of tractors in their workshops which proved unsatisfactory. Furthermore this trust carried out the renewal of various motor car parts by the electro-vibro-arc welding method which was developed by the Chelyabinsk Polytechnic Institute and successfully used in Novokuybyshevsk. A detailed description of the application is given. Welding generator T-PS-300m of continuous flow is used. An

Card 1/2

100-58-2-5/9

Problems Concerning the Renewal of Various Parts of Building Machines.

electrical vibrator working with an amplitude interval of 1-1.5m per minute is fixed to the head of the generator.

Card 2/2 1. Construction equipment--Maintenance

MIKHALOK, Pavel Mikhaylovich; KHAZANOV, Mosan Khatskelevich [Khazanau, M.Kh.]; LAZARCHIK, K., red.; KOLICHITS, G. [Kalechyts, H.], tekhn.red.

[Work practices of the "Stalinski shliakh" State Seed Farm in Minsk District] Vopyt raboty rainasennhasa "Stalinski shliakh," Minskaha raena. Minsk, Dziarzh.vyd-va BSSR, Red.sel'ska-haspadarchai lit-ry, 1960. 36 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Minsk District--Seed production)

KHAZANOV, S., mekhanik

Unit for making milk of lime. Stroitel' no.1:25 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Lime)

KHAZANOV, S., inzh.

New marine diesel. Rech.transp. 22 no.1:41-42 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:2)
(Marine diesel engines)

KHAZANOV, S. I.

Sulfite waste liquors as fuel. Bum.prom. 35 no.9:17-19 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Giprobum.
(Sulfite liquor) (Fuel)

KHAZANOV, S.I.

Is the electric heating in the pulp and paper industry economically expedient? Bum.prom. 36 no.4:25-26 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Glavnyy energetik tekhnicheskogo otdela Giprobuma.
(Paper industry)
(Electric heating)

KHAZANOV, S.I.

Economic effectiveness of the use of secondary power resources. Prom. energ. 17 no.3:5-8 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Power resources)

8(0)

SOV/112-59-2-2436

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 23 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khazanov, S. L.

TITLE: Capron-Insulated Wires (Provoda s izolyatsiyey iz shelka kapron)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhn. proiz-vo, 1957, Nr 12, pp 54-55

ABSTRACT: Magnet wires and wiring conductors insulated by capron synthetic fiber produced by the Soviet cable industry are not inferior in their properties to natural-silk-insulated wires. The capron-insulated wires have high electric-insulating properties, high mechanical strength, and high chemical resistance. Their cost is 3-4 times lower than that of natural-silk-insulated wires. Various tests of transformers and reactors wound with capron-insulated wires and wound with silk-insulated wires have shown that both their resistance and strength of insulation are almost equal. The capron insulation is more moisture resistant than silk insulation. Use of capron-insulated wire results in a lower cost of components without impairing their quality.

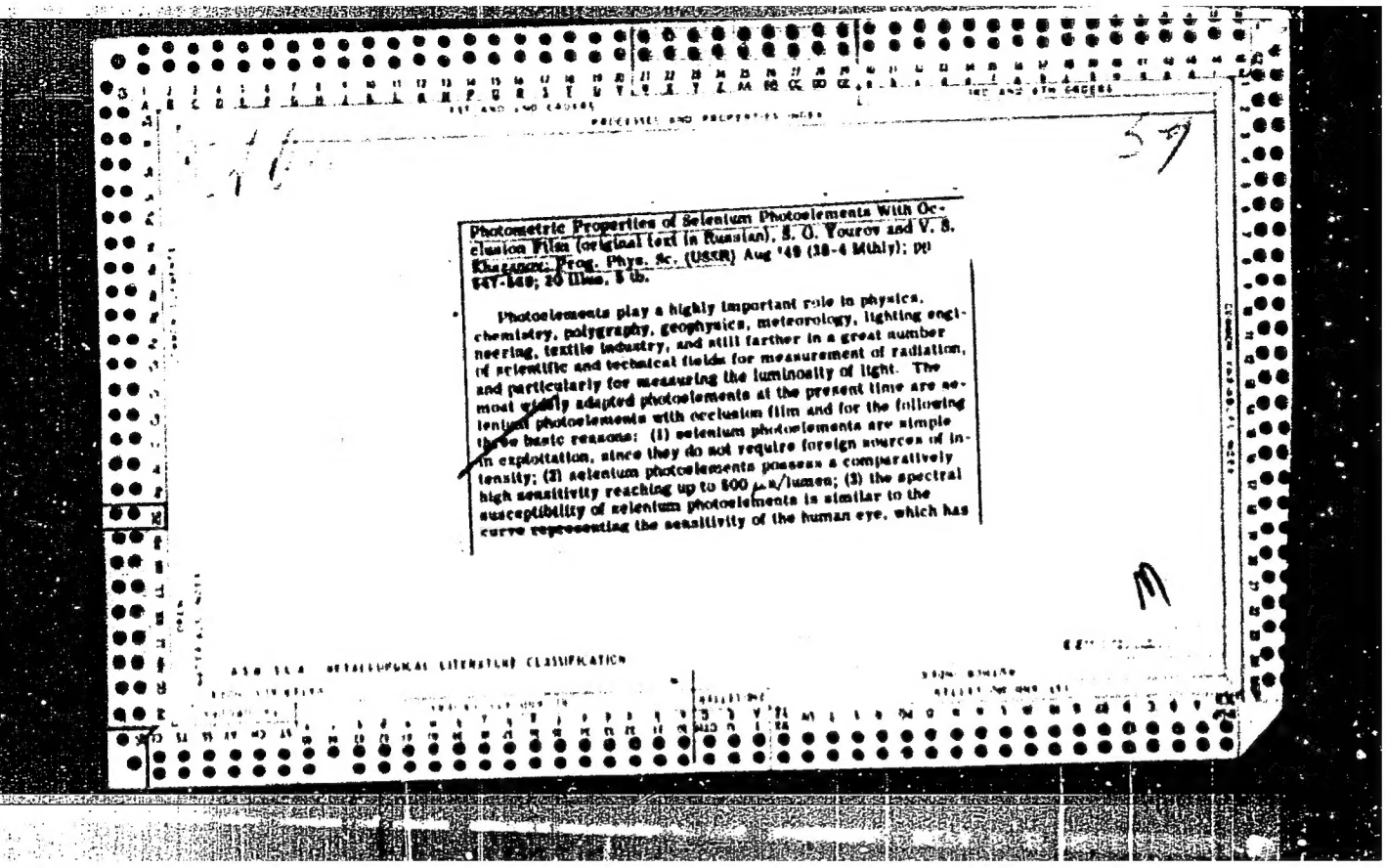
Ye.N.P.

Card 1/1

KHAZANOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRAYMAN, T.Ya., inzh.

A photometer for checking lighting engineering platics.
Svetotekhnika 9 no.1:18-21 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy svetotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Photometers) (Plastics--Measurement)



Photometric Properties of Selenium Photoelements With Occlusion Film (original text in Russian). S. O. Yourov and V. S. Khazanov. Prog. Phys. Sc. (USSR) Aug '49 (38-4 M(thly); pp 547-549; 20 illus. 5 tb.

Photoelements play a highly important role in physics, chemistry, polygraphy, geophysics, meteorology, lighting engineering, textile industry, and still farther in a great number of scientific and technical fields for measurement of radiation, and particularly for measuring the luminosity of light. The most widely adapted photoelements at the present time are selenium photoelements with occlusion film and for the following three basic reasons: (1) selenium photoelements are simple in exploitation, since they do not require foreign sources of intensity; (2) selenium photoelements possess a comparatively high sensitivity reaching up to 600 μa/lumen; (3) the spectral susceptibility of selenium photoelements is similar to the curve representing the sensitivity of the human eye, which has